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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINADISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SC

Mashe Dayan Aitch, #95487-071,

) C/A No.: 9:08-2242-HMH-GCK

Plaintiff,

vs.

) Report and Recommendation

Denise Lechele Maybin; Anetra LaShun Smith; Tuwana
Williams,

Defendants.

Plaintiff, a federal pre-trial detainee, files this action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against three witnesses who have made statements against him. Plaintiff alleges the defendants have perjured themselves, thereby falsely accusing him of check fraud, bank fraud, and conspiracy to commit check fraud. Plaintiff alleges he has been slandered and he objects to his name appearing in newspapers. He alleges he has lost time with his children, and has lost his family's trust. He also claims he is now further behind in his child support payments, and has had two vehicles repossessed. Plaintiff alleges these false statements have ruined his business and destroyed his livelihood. According to the complaint, plaintiff has lost a "decent name", respect among his peers, and has been publicly humiliated. In his prayer for relief, plaintiff seeks damages, and asks to pursue criminal charges for perjury. He also asks that the authorities obtain "correct statements", and exonerate him of multiple counts. He states he wants to "...be indicted on [the] correct count."

Under established local procedure in this judicial district, a careful review has been made of the *pro se* complaint pursuant to the procedural provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915, 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, and the Prison Litigation Reform Act. The review has been conducted in light of the following precedents: *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25 (1992); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 324-25 (1989); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972); *Nasim v. Warden, Maryland House of Correction*,

64 F.3d 951 (4th Cir. 1995) (*en banc*); *Todd v. Baskerville*, 712 F.2d 70 (4th Cir. 1983); and *Boyce v. Alizaduh*, 595 F.2d 948 (4th Cir. 1979). *Pro se* complaints are held to a less stringent standard than those drafted by attorneys, *Gordon v. Leeke*, 574 F.2d 1147, 1151 (4th Cir.), and a federal district court is charged with liberally construing a complaint filed by a *pro se* litigant to allow the development of a potentially meritorious case. See *Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9 (1980); and *Cruz v. Beto*, 405 U.S. 319 (1972). When a federal court is evaluating a *pro se* complaint the plaintiff's allegations are assumed to be true. *Fine v. City of N. Y.*, 529 F.2d 70, 74 (2nd Cir. 1975). However, even under this less stringent standard, the complaint submitted in the above-captioned case is subject to summary dismissal. The requirement of liberal construction does not mean that the court can ignore a clear failure in the pleading to allege facts which set forth a claim currently cognizable in a federal district court. *Weller v. Department of Soc. Servs.*, 901 F.2d 387 (4th Cir. 1990).

In this judicial circuit, it is well settled that a witness cannot be sued under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because a witness does not act under color of state law, which is a jurisdictional requirement for a § 1983 suit. *Burke v. Miller*, 580 F.2d 108, 109-110 & n. 3 (4th Cir. 1978). See also *Kincaid v. Eberle*, 712 F.2d 1023 (7th Cir.) (police officer who testifies before a grand jury has absolute immunity). Moreover, all persons who testified in any judicial proceedings relating to the plaintiff's conviction have absolute immunity in an action for damages brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Briscoe v. LaHue*, 460 U.S. 325, 327-346 (1983).

Additionally, the plaintiff's claims relating to defamation and slander are subject to summary dismissal because defamation of character or of reputation is not actionable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Paul v. Davis*, 424 U.S. 693, 697-710 & nn. 3-4 (1976). Under longstanding South Carolina case law, contents of governmental records – such as judicial proceedings, case reports, published cases, investigative reports, or arrest records – do not give rise to liability for slander or libel. See *Padgett v. Sun News*, 292 S.E.2d 30, 32-33 (1982). See also case law interpreting the "fair report" doctrine

(press may publish a "fair report" on official government proceedings such as arrest records, court records, or transcripts, even if the contents of those governmental records are defamatory), such as, *e.g.*, *Medico v. Time, Inc.*, 643 F.2d 134, 137-140 (3rd Cir.), where the Court held that a news magazine was privileged to publish a summary of FBI documents identifying the appellant as a member of an organized crime group; *Cox Broadcasting Corp. v. Cohn*, 420 U.S. 469 (1975)(prohibiting invasion of privacy action for publication of public record – name of deceased rape victim). Furthermore, civil rights statutes, such as 42 U.S.C. § 1983, do not impose liability for violations of duties of care arising under a state's tort law. *DeShaney v. Winnebago County Department of Social Services*, 489 U.S. 189, 200-203 (1989).

Plaintiff has requested in his prayer for relief that criminal action be taken against the named defendants. A private citizen however, does not have a judicially cognizable interest in the prosecution or non-prosecution of another person. *See Linda R.S. v. Richard D.*, 410 U.S. 614, 619 (1973), and *Diamond v. Charles*, 476 U.S. 54, 64-65 (1986)(applying *Linda R.S. v. Richard D.* and collecting cases); *Doyle v. Oklahoma State Bar Ass'n*, 998 F.2d 1559, 1566-1567 (10th Cir. 1993); *Lane v. Correll*, 434 F.2d 598, 600 (5th Cir. 1970); and *Collins v. Palczewski*, 841 F. Supp. 333, 340 (D.Nev. 1993)("Long ago the courts of these United States established that 'criminal statutes cannot be enforced by civil actions.'"). Secondly, since the plaintiff does not have a judicially cognizable interest in the criminal prosecution of another person, the plaintiff lacks standing to raise such a claim. *Linda R.S. v. Richard D.*, *supra*, 410 U.S. at 619.

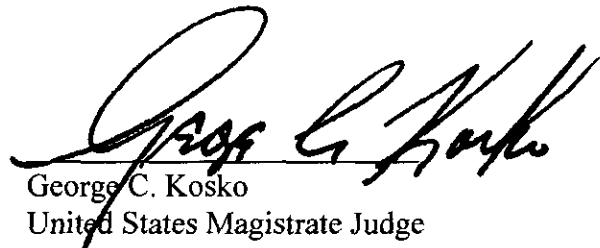
Closely on point is *Leeke v. Timmerman*, 454 U.S. 83, 86-87 (1981), which arose in South Carolina. In *Leeke v. Timmerman*, inmates who were allegedly beaten by prison guards sought criminal arrest warrants against the guards. The inmates presented sworn statements to a state magistrate, but the state magistrate, upon a Solicitor's request, declined to issue the warrants. In *Leeke v. Timmerman*, the Supreme Court of the United States reiterated its earlier holding in *Linda*

R.S. v. Richard D., *supra*, and again ruled that a private citizen lacks a judicially cognizable interest in the criminal prosecution of other persons. *Leeke v. Timmerman*, *supra*, 454 U.S. at 86-87. Moreover, in its opinion in *Leeke v. Timmerman*, the Supreme Court of the United States cited a similar precedent from the Supreme Court of South Carolina. *See Leeke v. Timmerman*, *supra*, 454 U.S. at 87 n. 2, citing *State v. Addison*, 2 S.C. 356, 364 (1871).

RECOMMENDATION

Accordingly, it is recommended that the District Court dismiss the complaint in the above-captioned case *without prejudice* and without issuance and service of process. *See Denton v. Hernandez*, *supra*; *Neitzke v. Williams*, *supra*; *Haines v. Kerner*, *supra*; *Brown v. Briscoe*, 998 F.2d 201, 202-204 & n.* (4th Cir. 1993), replacing unpublished opinion originally tabled at 993 F.2d 1535 (4th Cir. 1993); *Boyce v. Alizaduh*, *supra*; *Todd v. Baskerville*, *supra*, 712 F.2d at 74; 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B); and 28 U.S.C. § 1915A [the court shall review, as soon as practicable after docketing, prisoner cases to determine whether they are subject to any grounds for dismissal].

July 17, 2008
Charleston, South Carolina


George C. Kosko
United States Magistrate Judge

The plaintiff's attention is directed to the important notice on the next page.

Notice of Right to File Objections to Report and Recommendation

The parties are advised that they may file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation with the District Court Judge. Objections must specifically identify the portions of the Report and Recommendation to which objections are made and the basis for such objections. In the absence of a timely filed objection, a district court judge need not conduct a *de novo* review, but instead must "only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation." *Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 416 F.3d 310 (4th Cir. 2005).

Specific written objections must be filed within ten (10) days of the date of service of this Report and Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). The time calculation of this ten-day period excludes weekends and holidays and provides for an additional three (3) days for filing by mail. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(a) & (e). Filing by mail pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5 may be accomplished by mailing objections to:

Larry W. Propes, Clerk
United States District Court
P.O. Box 835
Charleston, South Carolina 29402

Failure to timely file specific written objections to this Report and Recommendation will result in waiver of the right to appeal from a judgment of the District Court based upon such Recommendation. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *United States v. Schronce*, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984); *Wright v. Collins*, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985).